CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Figh Page. AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMIS-SION, PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

A meeting of this Association was held last night at the Academy of Music. A very large and appreciative audience was present. The parquet, dress circles, and stage were all alled, and during the addresses that were delivered there was exhibited an unusual amount of enthusiasm. The first speaker was the President of the Commission,

CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE. My FRIENDS:-This is a meeting of the Pennsylvania branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission; but as President of the Commissio, it is my duty, as it is my plea-sure, to take the chair. Builders of Common-wealths are ever held in honor among men. Not less honor belongs to the restorers of Common-wealths, and the object of this association is to build up, to strengthen, to elevate, to perfect all its work as work of advancement. There is no interest in the land which can in any way be hindered or injured by the work of this Com-mission. There is no interest in the land which will not be promoted and aided by its work Some years ago, when it was my fortune to fill one of the departments of the Federal Government, and immediately after, or very soon the capture of the forts at the entrance of Port Royal, learning that there was a large amount of abandoned cotton upon the island, I selected an officer of the army as an agent of the Treasury Department to proceed to the island and collect it.

The reports which reached me satisfied me that it was necessary not merely to collect what had already been raised, but provide in some way for the welfare of the laborers, and for the culture of the land. No provision had then been made by Congress upon the subject; but I selected an agent of the department and sent him there, and directed him to make a report. That arent was a very intelligent gentleman-Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, of whom, doubtless, you have heard. He performed his duty, and performed it well. Another gentleman, Rev. Dr. French, proceeded to the same field, and their reports induced me to say to them that if they would appeal to the voluntary benevolence of the loyal States, and send teachers and preachers, that I would use the influence of the War Department to induce them to furnish rations and shelter and transportation. They appealed immediately to the benevolence, the public spirit, and wisdom of the North, and the result was, in this city, New York, Boston, and

elsewhere, organization. The War Department, then under the charge of an honored citizen of this State (Simon Cameron), furnished that which was requested of them according to the understanding; and thus began, in the Sea Islands of South Carolina, the work which has ever since been going on. Some months later—perhaps a year later—the work which could not be very well attended to by the Treasury Department was transferred to the War Department, then under the charge of its present distinguished head, Secretary Stanton That gentleman entered into the whole idea with interest and zeal, and the work proceeded until Congress took the matter up, and through the efforts of a distinguished and honored friend of Massachusetts (Mr. Eliot, of New Bedford), the Freedman's Bureau bill was ultimately passed, and the Freedman's Bureau was orga nized. Thus you see the origin of this work. The voluntary associations which were formed in the different cities of the North, form the American Freedman's Union Commission. The governmental part of the work was placed in the charge of the Freedman's Bureau, which has been armed with adequate powers by Congress, and is now under the charge of my bonored triend, General Howard, illustrious in peace as he has been brave and honored in war. This commission is ready to co-operate in every way with this governmental agency.
One of the most interesting facts of this work

is in the fact that the idea is realized in it. The people throughout the country acted voluntarily in their associations. You have come here tonight as men and women interested in the great public work, and you act in co-operation with the Government, acting in its sphere with energy and efficiency, and I trust with the best results. All who choose to comment and censure may comment and censure. What are we doing? We are endeavoring to carry forward a work begun by the Government, and which is now itself under the charge of the Government We are endeavoring to carry the blessings education to every person in the South who is willing to receive them. Our labors are particularly directed to the education of our eman-cipated countrymen, who need it the most What will be the result if this work goes on, held bythe broad arms and by the warm aspirations of a generous people

Education will be diffused through all the South, and every man who has a part to perform in the labor of the South will be made twice the man that he was before. Is there any harm in that? Is there not a great good in it? Is not the educated laborer, the skilled laborer, twice, thrice, and even ten times as valuable to the community as the uneducated and the unskilled? If education can be diffused through-out those masses, prosperity and peace, with all their blessings, will come upon the whole land. Let us go on with this work. Let us hall everything that aids and encourages the settlement of all difficult questions which now perplex the

The President of the United States offered to the South his terms of reorganization and readmission to a participation in the political power of the country. The Congress of the United States has offered its terms, and I will take the liberty here to say that I think a more generous, a more magnanimous proposition was never submitted to a people who have been in rebellion than the amendment which has been proposed by Congress. (Applause.)

If those communities who have been in rebelhon against the Government have anything to propose-if they think there is a better mode, a more generous mode, better calculated to secure the peace, and harmony, and prosperity of this great land-let them come forward and propose it, and the people will listen and judge. In this country it is, thank God, the people who listen and judge every proposition which is submitted.
(Applause.) I hope for the best. I know what a nation of passion and prejudice is; it is violent and unreasonable, but it is transient-it speedily passes away.

Everything connected with this great que tion of restoration should be calmiy considered, and I trust that the people will never consent to any arrangement which does not insure the permanent peace, tranquility, union, and prosperity of this land. (Applause.) This is all, my fellow-citizens and friends, that I think is neces sary to say this evening. I could not say less, without suffering myself to be misrepresented and misunderstood. (Long continued ap-

plause.) ADDRESS OF LYMAN ABBOTT. There are three things which the South needs to-day. First, education; second, political re construction; and third, a pure religion. which is fundamental and essential to all these is popular education. The South always abor. But what is needed is educational labor. It was never intended that man should be a mer laboring machine. If God had meant this He would have made him all muscle, without brains. Heretofore labor in the South was considere dishonorable, because it was entirely separated from the idea of education. One of the results of the recent war is the partial obliteration of this impression. Even aristocratic families have been compelled to go into the field and work at the plough, while the men who heretofore only held the hoe and plough now hold the spellingbook and primer. Toil has always been honorable in the North, because it has been identified with education. It has been regarded as de-grading in the South, because it was separated

The only objection that can be urged against giving the colored man the ballot is his ignorance. It has been contended that he is a mere nondescript, between the monkey and the man. But he has proved the fallacy of this idea. He has proved his capacity for education—his right country, but one Philadelphian has been invited to all the privileges that belong to man. The to address you, I wish to say a single word

school-house, by giving the negro education, gives him the right to suffrage. In New York, without regard to his education, the white man reems not only to have the right to vote, but to vote as often as he pleases. (Applause.) The South needs a pure religion. Aristocra-

their south becas a pure religion, Aristocra-cies never objected to religion, provided it was their kind of religion. (Applause.) All nations have their religion. The South gave to the negro religion, but not the school-house—an educated religion. What the South needs is a religion based upon popular and wide-spread education. Education is what is essential. Who will give it to the colored people of the South? Not the States, It depends upon the voluntary

contributions of the free people of the North.

The Freedman's Bureau has furnished means. Under its auspices schools have been planted in Southern sections. There are now already five hundred teachers in the field, and the number will soon be increased to seven hundred. It has stimulated the work of education, and it will continue its work until it has become a great tree, which will drop its fruits in every nook and corner of the South. Wherever education goes there spring up manufactures, commerce, and all the blessings of the various arts and sci-

This speaker was greatly applauded, made a number of happy illustrations of the benefits of religious education, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the people of Philadelphia to stretch forth a helping hand to carry out the objects of the Commission. He was followed by

REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN.

He said that it was not many years ago when we had a Chief Justice who said the negro had no rights that we were bound to respect. We have now a Chief Justice who is willing to be the President of the "American Freedmen's Union Commission." As soon as his appointment to this position was announced to him he gave notice of his cheerful acceptance. speaker referred to the old institution of slavery, and related the fact of his having seen a woman on the auctioneer's block, in the slave mart when she was compelled to show herself off to the best advantage, that she might bring her owner a liberal price; and also witnessed the sale, one after another, to different buyers, of her children. We have nothing of this kind now. We may have one of these blocks to hand

down as a curiosity to our children.

He spoke on the subject of reconstruction. The reconstruction we need is that of education and sentiment. The time has gone by when the king shall govern the people. people now are determined to govern their rulers. We have now a free press, an emancipated pulpit, a free Congress, to be kept free by keeping out of it the bowie-knife and We are acting upon these ideas of freedom to elevate to citizenship those whom God has liberated from the bondage of slavery. Not unto us, but unto God be all the praise for this freedom. The speaker alluded to the gallant deeds of the negro after he had put on the blue coat and brass buttons of the soldier, and entered the service in defense of the Union. He also related some anecdotes illustrative of the Southern opposition to negro education, and the persecutions consequent thereon of those who went South as teachers. A clergyman had expressed a great indignation because the young niggers went about the streets singing, "John Brown's soul is marching on." Well, we are all marching on —our souls are marching on. We have now on the Supreme bench one who will support these deas of freedom and of education. (Applause.) England had her Howard, honored for his extensive philanthropy. America also has her Howard, who on the battle-field showed himself he brave soldier, and now in peace has taken the management of the Freedman's Bureau, not coldly, but with all the warmth of a generous affection. (Applause.) He referred in terms of approbation to Judge Bond, and said it was the bondmen that need him. We have also here the people, and they are with us, too. He concluded with an appeal for contributions in aid of the Freedmen's Commission, and said that un effort was to be made in its behaif in the caurches on the approaching Thanksgiving day,

When this distinguished Chief of the Freedman's Bureau came forward, there was a per-fect tumult of applause, which lasted some time. When quiet was restored, he said, that for the last few minutes there was a struggle in his heart as to the manner in which he should commence his remarks. He was afraid that whatever he might say would be considered an arrogation, in consequence of the position he occupies. The object of these Northern benevoient associations is not to subserve our personal interests. The necessity of education is admitted on all hands. The people of the South have been educated wrong. The work of cor-recting this evil has just commenced. What been done? At the last report we had 150,000 scholars at the regularly organized chools. This has, to some extent, been done by the colored people themselves. Take Ar-kansas, for instance. In that State alone 100,000 colored people have paid four dollars apiece towards the work of education. The nterest taken by the colored people is astonish ing. In reterring in different places where schools had been established, he spoke of the college on the top of Lookout Mountain, which name was hailed with applause. A gentleman had paid forty thousand dollars to establish a college there, from which, as in other places the poor whites were not excluded. (Laughter and applause.)

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HOWARD,

The teachers sent into the Southern country hould be Christian teachers. They are the only ones that will wear. We want those who are not afraid to sacrifice life itself; those who willing to live and die for Christ's sake, said we mix up religion too much with this ubject. This is not the case. In the South we have obstacles to meet and overcome that are unknown to the people of the North. In saying this he had no party teeling. If Christian people are not working with this organization, let them

work in just such manner as they prefer. In some sections of the South the negroes were extremely ignorant. In others, as in New Orleans, they were as intelligent and apt to learn as the whites. Public sentiment in the South had been opposed to the education of the negro; but that sentiment is gradually changing. That change must be encouraged. He had seen planters who were bitterly opposed education, but who now say send us teachers; the negroes will not stay with and work for us without tnem. And this feeling is increasing to such a degree tout ere long he who attempts o run a plantation without a school-nouse it will attempt an impossibility. (Applause.) They now say, send us teachers—send the right kind-send us, if you please, negroes—but don't send us Yankees. Why? Because they teach negroes to hate us; to sing offen-ive songs and the like. He has heard this from the pulpit, from the stage, and from other sources. Then who, not give them Southern teachers? Because the Southerner does not recognize the manhood of the negro. Our Northers teachers do recognize that manhood, and consequently teach him a certain degree of self-respect. this line we must persevere. We cannot help resisting all education that teaches a human being that he should be a slave. Keep on, then, in sending Northern teachers—the very best that can be sent—who can give a good, thorough, systematic education. We must have more heart in this work, more interest, more

The Government has done much in the in-stitution of the Freedman's Bureau. All we now ask of the people is to send the proper sort of teachers. He had come in contact with Northern men of large mens and large hearts, who only wanted to know the nature of this work to come up to its help. Philadelphia has always been forward during the war in its pro-She had always nobly responded to every call for assistance. Much had been done for the soldiers. The people who are now engaged in the work of the Freedmen's Commission are true soldiers, and are doing as glorious a work as those who fought on the battle-field.

Great applause. ADDRESS OF REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS. Rev. Phillips Brooks was then introduced, and speke as follows:—Among the many distin-guished speakers from different parts of the country, but one Philadelphian has been invited

npon the condition of our own Freedmen's Ald Society here. It is a branch of the Association which meets here to night. The first meeting of our branch was held in this city, and from the very first, the movement became a very active and vigorous one. It started at once in a vigorous growth, and from that time since has increased. The public have been very liberal in their contributions. We have now sixty or sixty-five feachers in the South. The expenses of each one is between nve or six hundred dol-

Let me urge upon you this single fact, that the Society are anxious to receive monthly contributtons from each one to help on this noble and pairrotic work. Are there not many of us who are able to pay something down monthly upon this altar of patriotism. Surely there ought not to be one of us who is not willing to do something in this great national work. The time was—four years ago, in the middle of our war, when it was an absolute disgrace for a man to say, when asked what he was doing, that he was doing nothing.

From the time this work was begun we bave

believed that there was no chance of good being the negro unless it was done by the Christianity of the country. We have seen Christianity standing back, but lately it has been going forward, and we have rejoiced when it was changed, and the Christianity of the country has shown its disposition to be the radicalism of the country. (Applause.) Christianity is the radicalism of the world. It will be active the radical transfer or the country has shown its disposition to be the radical transfer or the country. be a sad thing for us to see the day when politics will again get ahead of philanthropic and civil progress. There is no such thing more truly conservative, and, therefore, there is nothing more truly and entirely radical in the world than Christianity. A radical is the only true conservative. If you want to keep a tree, to conserve a tree, you must go down to its radical parts, and feed it. If you want to keep our institutions, to conserve every function o society, you must go down to the root and feed it. (Applause.) We have watched with very intere t the progress of ideas which have come forward here. I remember the first meeting held. Questions were discussed, debated, and argued before the people to prove, first, that the negro ought to be elevated, and that the negro was capable of being educated, and that he needed it.

It was for the elevation of the negra, so that

he might become self-supporting at last. To-night we rejoice to say boldly and clearly, the reason why we want to give the negro elevation is to make of him a Christain, an American voting citizen. (Vociferous applause.) Is there a man or very an who does not think that the negro is going to be a voting citizen? Whether t shall be through the gift of the Republicans or Democrats, or whether it shall be by the North or South, we cannot tell. The slave power is running after it just as we are. The educational principle is the one upon which we work; let politics come atter us when it may. do not believe that the regard for the rights and privileges of the black man has advanced in Philadelphia within the last year. I do not be-lieve the sympathy for the black man has gained ground. I believe it has rather lost ground that is, during the past year. It appears to me, when I hear the black man mentioned, there is more sneering and curling of the lips. It is not strange that the feeling with regard to the black man should not be so cordial as it was some time ago. In the first place, the enthusiasm which attended his departure for the seat of war has passed away. There was a time when we were all warmed up and glowing for the black man. That was the time when the Rebels were attacked at Fort Wagner. Atter that proof of their patriotism, we should never cease from regarding them with feelings of respect. The condition of the negro at present just this:-We have forced him out of his position, and we have refused to put him where our Government only recognizes him as a man - at the ballot-box; and if we don't put him there, he will be until the end of time a disturbing element in the American com-munity. With regard to this great work of education, one cannot speak too long upon How encouraging it is to hear that the South takes up this noble work! There is one thing which I wish to state, and that is, I have always thought that as soon as the negro is acknow-ledged as a citizen, his rights will be more respected at the South than here. I do not believe it at all possible that the time will come when the manhood of the negro in all those little functions that belong to citizenship will be more recognized than they are in our auti-slavery city of Philadelphia. The best way to do this is to teach them by word, if we cannot by example, that the negro has every right in the community to which his personal qualities entitle him, as much as you or I, whether you or I be North or South. I have wandered into a speech when I didn't mean to. Do your whole duty, and you cannot tell what holy re-

sults will follow. ADDRESS OF JUDGE BOND, OF BALTIMORE. When this speaker was announced, the apolause was almost deafening. He spoke at great length, and his address was replete with sound argument, anecdote, and wit. The audience were kept by him in the best possible good numor. Whatever the papers may say of judges he said, they cannot say we are not willing to pay our debts. There was a time when he did t think the people of Maryland would ever compelled to come to the North to ask

He believed that Maryland would have led in the work of freedom. That State, however. a very funny old State—a victim of situation. It has what its Governor calls status. He conpared it with a portion of land that is being alternately overflowed with adverse tides. Sometimes a tide from the North sweeps over and at other times a tide from the South So its politicians are changing from one side to the other, balancing themselves as only Border State politicians can. But the thing is going to improve. The tide that is now setting in comes from the North. When slavery was abolished, everybody said there would be a war of race-Mr. Blair said so, and he is a Democratic prophet. But we have not had a war of races. was said, too, that the negro would not work. ho will work in Maryland, if the negro won't Nobody else works there. He would be very erry to want a breakfast, and have to wait for

a white person to get it ready for him. We have endeavored to show that the best way to treat the negro is to let him alone. If he can get a living, let him get it: if he cannot, let him go without it. Only don't throw any obstacles in his way. Throughout the State of Maryland at this time every negro pays ten cents for his education. Out of lifteen hundred negro scholars in the city of Baltimore, there were only five who did not bring their ten cents. Talk of the Civil Rights bill! What is it worth when all the sheriffs and other officers are seces sionists, and the negro has to go before seces

There is nothing that will give civil rights and save the country but the ballot. (Great applause.) We have as many plous people in the South a in the North, but they only want a little en lightenment. They have the same Christianity, with only a little difference. He continued to give a humorous account of Southern politics and politicians, and ended his interesting disamid laughter and applause. The last speaker was General Muzzey, who was likewise frequently applauded.

MEETING OF COUNCILS. - Select Council. A communication was received from the Mayor indorsing the proposed increase of the

police force. Laid on the table. The Committee on Law reported back the ordinance imposing a tax upon Fire Insurance Companies for the support and maintenance of the Fire Department, with a favorable recon mendation. The ordinance imposes upon all companies (home and foreign) a tax of one per centum upon all premiums received after the passage of the act, and 25 cents on each transfer of a policy, the amount to be paid into the City The ordinance was postponed, and ordered to be printed. Mr. King offered a resolution, requesting the

City Controller to inform Councils how much of the \$1,000,000 loan for school purposes remains unexpended. Agreed to. A resolution was adopted requesting the City Treasurer to report to Councils the amount paid into the treasury January, 1864, 1865, and 1866

The Committee on Police reported in favor of the increase of the ponce force. Mr. King opposed the increase, upon the ground that the finances of the city would not ustify such an addition.

Mr. Freeman favored a postponement. A motion to postpone for the present was not acreed to—year, 8; nays, 14. On the passage of the bill the vote was—yeas, 7, nays, 15, so the bill was defeated. The resolution from Common Council in regard to dispensing with the meeting of Coup-

cils on Thursday next was concurred in. Ad-Common Council.-A communication was received from the City Commissioners asking an additional appropriation of some \$1900 to pay

bills of 1866. Referred.

Also, one asking that the consideration of the rdinance providing for a bridge over the Schuyl kill at South street be postponed until a remonstrance can be presented.

The ordinance from Select Council providing for the purchase of a triangular piece of ground at Green and Twenty-fifth streets, which was under discussion at the time of the adjournment of Councils at the previous meeting, was After a long discussion, the ordinance was

indefinitely posponed, by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, presented an ordinance making an ap-

propriation to the City Commissioners for 1867. which was ordered to be printed. Also, one making an appropriation to the Superintendent of City Railroads. Referred. Mr. Miller submitted a resolution providing for the grading of Sixteenth street, between Master street and Columbia avenue, at a cost not exceeding \$983. Adopted.

Also, a resolution for paving Forty-first street, from Woodland to Chesnut. Agreed to. Mr. Billington, of the Police Committee, re ported an ordinance providing that no awnings shall be elected at a less beight than eleven feet, and requiring others to be removed, so as not to obstruct the public lamps. Recommitted to the

The same gentleman also reported a bill increasing the pay of the police, as follows:-Chief of Police, \$2000 per annum; Lieutenants of Police, \$1155; Sergeants, \$1082; Policemen,

Mr. Evans moved to amend by adding as follows:—Fire Marshal, \$1700 per annum; High Constables and Detectives, \$1200 each; Clerks of the Mayor, \$1500, and Messenger of the

Mayor, \$950.
Mr. Hetzell moved to indefinitely postpone The motion to indefinitely postpone was not

agreed to—yeas 7, nay 22. Mr. Evans was allowed to withdraw his amendment, but he subsequently presented it, and it was voted down—yeas 15, nays 21. The ordinance, as proposed, was then adopted yeas 31, navs 7.

Mr. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance providing for the construction of certain main sewers (a list o which has already been published). It was laid over and ordered to be printed. The special committee, to whom was referred

the ordinance providing for a Board of Fire Commissioners, made the following report:— To the Select and Common Conners of the City of To the Select and Common Conners of the City of Philadelphia:—The special Committee, to which was referred a bill entitled, "An ordinance appointing a Board of Fire Commissioners," report that they have given the subject careful consideration. Your committee invited to meet with them the Chief Engineer of the Department, the Fire Marshal, and the Chief of Poince, and have availed themselves of the suggestions and information afforded by their interview with these gentlemen. That a change in the government of the Fire Department of the city of Philadelphia is gemanded is not denied by any of Philadelphia is demanded is not denied by any person, and the only question that presents itself to your committee is how best to prefect the fax-payer, while at the same time the property of the city is to be protected, and the peace of the city is to be protected, and the peace of the city secured. The bill, as committed, certainly makes some radical changes in the control of the Department; and after listening to the Fire Marshal, your Committee have concluded to adopt the radical features of the bill, and to report it with such amendments as an examination of the subject has convinced than will be wester the city and the convergence. them will be wise for the city, and at the same time courieous to that large class of our fellow-citizens who have given so much of their time, money, and entry to create and sustain avolunteer Department,

and expensive that the time approaches when, by the advance of improvemen's of various kinds, some partment cannot govern itself, and therefore the bill is reported very much as committed as far as the commission is concerned. It was deemed wise to interest the business of insuring in the bill, and therefore the bill as reported includes three gentle-

creditable alike to those who constitute is and to the

men more than as originally read.
Your Committee concluded that not only are parties who insure others aga nstfloss by fire much inte rested in the subject generally, butas the present de partment is interested in two Insurance Companies antil barmony octween the present members of the repartment and the Board could be secured, your Committee cannot too earnestly indorse the plan of the second section, by which all questions are referred to some permanent body other than Councils, where experience has shown too little power of resistance against personal pressure is to be found. The third section is much as committed, and the fourth is changed only in words except as to the time of electing the Chief and assistants, which has been reported for 1888 because the present incumbents have only recently been elected, and your committee deemed some claim in justice might exist in their favor; and a so, except the power of filling the vacancies that may be made under the operation of the bil. As to these two points, your committee simply submit them as carried by a majority of their number, but they urge upon Councils the prompt considera-tion of the subject, and an adoption of the ordi-

Attached to the report was a supplementary Mr. Wolbert moved to postpone the bill until Wednesday next. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 10. Mr. Harper offered a resolution, requesting the Committee on Law to prepare a bill to be sent to the Legislature, asking for a repeal of the Militia Enrolment law, so far as it applies to

Philadelphia. Referred.

Mr. Little offered an ordinance to prohibit ersons from driving horses over any of the bridges in the city faster than a walk. Agreed to. The following ordinances and resolutions from Select Council were concurred in:-For the pur chase of a lot on Fourth street, near George, for school purposes; one making transfers in the school bill; one of request to City Controller; one making transfers in the Water Department, providing for laying water pipe; making transfers in Department of City Property; one of instruction to Chief Engineer of Water. The ordinance from same Chamber, appropriating \$15,850 to furnish the new Court House, was taken up, but the Chamber adjourned before taking any final action upon the subject.

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AMUSEMENTS.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BATEMAN CONCERT. FRIDAY EVENING, November 23.

Overture-Buy Blas..... Air—"Let the Bright Beraphin". Handel Saus by M. me P. AEPA. With Trampet Obligate by Mr. A. HIRGPELD. Concerto for Vielle, first movement. Lipintsky MR. CARL BORA. Intermission of Ten Minutes.

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THE LONG STRIKE, in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

Chairs secured for the Matinee.

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MR DAN BRYANT.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
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BRYANT IN FIVE CHARACTERS,
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